NEW YORK HURALIA THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1863. TRIPLE SHEET

NEW YORK HERALD

JAMES GORDON BENNETT.

OFFICE E. W. CORNER OF PULTON AND NASSAU STS.

THIS EVENING NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway .- HAMLET. WALLACKS THEATRE, Broadway,-True to the WINTER GARDEN, Broadway. - Lady Audier's Secret BEW BOWERT THEATER. Bowers. -Consider Browning of the Brig. Willedt Murder.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery,-GROSS OF ALTENBERS DARNUN'S AMERICAN NUSEUM. Broadway -The BRYART'S MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Bread

WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL 514 Broadway - Ermioria AL SERICAN THEATER, No. 444 Broadway. BALLETS NET 7 YORK THEATRE, 485 Broadway. -- VIVANDIERE

IRVN NG HALL Irving place -THE STEREOFFICO NEWL VORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway. HOOLA Y'S SOPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.-ETHIOPIAN

TRIPLE SHEET

. Thursday, September 10, 1863.

E SITUATION. TH

most important news from Charle The tast and ton is brought, by the steamship Daniel Webster oe yesterday, to the effect that to Fortress Mom vacuated Morris Island. The inthe rebels have e telligence comes from the Richmond papers of te that Beauregard, finding it the 8th, which sta Fort Wagner, as Gillmore's Impossible to hold the most, ordered its evacuasappers had reached t 'on on Monday. Th e guns were spiked, and the ge trison withdrew in forty barges, one of which , was captured. The abancon taining twelve men orts, Wagner and Gregg. dom tent of the two i was secomplished bet ween the hours of eight o'clock P. M. on Mondi w and one o'clock next ediately occupied Cum-Our troops imm

mings' Point, within view

At six o'clock on Monda

of Charleston.

w evening the fron-clade

and Mon Bors approached Fort Sumter closer than against it. The rebel mesal, an & opened a hot fire batteries on Sullivan's lab and, including those of Fort Moul trie, replied heavi ily. All this news, it xclusively from rebel will be of berved, comes e paurces. The proceedings 1 efore Charleston for ed in detail by our some days past are describ ther column, and the Ancoial corr sepondent in and map which w b give illustrates the position of the works of der buce and offens e in the harbor. ices it may not With regard to the defet hat, in reference he uninteresti we to know the to the relative , listances of Fort Sumter and Castle l'inckney from t he Battery at Ch arleston, the latter is just one m He from the city, , and the former is two miles and . sae thousand am I forty-five yards heaward from Cu sile Pinckney. The distance of Fort Sumter from the Battery wal 1 at Charleston da half miles, a ad within cass is nearly three an shelling range. Th s deep water che unel being at Port Moultrie, the latter fort the opposite from as a very formide ble defence rannot be considered d by our fleet. It has been Groggi on Cummikigs Point conceded that Fort able defence after W. Wner was the most formid is is now in the nomes vion and Sumter, and as th

Charleston before long. Next in interest to th Charleston is the progres w of affairs at Chattandogs, Tenn., where the g aliant Rosecrans is beleaguering that city. Our I latest news from this Enquirer has despatches f. tom Chattanooga on the 6th, stating that, with the e Eception of a few shells thrown at the rebel pontoon son the day before, nothing occurred to break the monotony. Our broops were quite active a bear and below the town, but there were no indic stique of an attack.

of General Gillmore w

t may look for the full of

A portion of General Rosec cans army was reported marching on Rome, G torgie. Despatches were received in Cincinnati yesterday, however, stating that General Crittende n's dis islon then occupied Chaftanooga, and that the rebels had abandoned the place and retreated South.

General Averill sends an official report to the War Department of the letter affair between hir a forces and those of the rebal dieneral Sam Jones which confirms the statement that he had drive in the rabels before him for some distance, a nd asked much of their property, as we befored reported. He says that after two days', fight wil ,h a superior force of General Jones' command 'he

Our correspondent in Queenstown, Ire land, writing on the 30th of August, assures us the at one of the rebel iron rams put to sea from Liv erpool on the 27th ultimo-the day appointed for de parture. As in other cases, orders were de spatched from London for her detention after she was out of sight. Nothing had been heard from her from the 27th to the 30th ultimo. The re were to other rams in the Liverpool vards.

The privateer Florida was in a difficulty at Brest. She had no bill of health, and was co nec quently quarantined in the rendstead by French authorities, and ordered to get our she has no place in which to procure sue ha paper, she may be detained in France for a lengthy

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The steamship Patapace, at this port yesterday, brings news from Havana to the 3d of September. Yellow fever was very prevalent in the city, and the weather extremely hot.

By way of Havana we have news from Mexico Bosse. Miramon hay given his allegiance to the French and Maximilian. Count Saligny, the French Minister in Mexico, was very ill. The fucaloingo, where they engaged and defeated the

Mexicans.

The Primanco, from Havana, informs us that a vebellion against the Spaniarda in San Domingo had broken out in the city of Puerto Plata. The commander was forced to, saut himself, with the troops under his command, up in the fort. He espatched a request to Havana for aid, and a ar steamer was sent of with troops.

This force, it is said, cleared the city of the

insurgents; but it was reported that fighting was going on in other parts of the country. A Spanish feet was about to leave Cuba for San Domingo.

The Democratic State Convention met at Albany Festerday. The Tammany and Momart delegat were admitted, half from each organization, while the McKeon representatives were thrust out of the way without ceremony. Judge Amasa J. Parker was chosen President, with the usual comple ment of Vice Presidents and Secretaries, and the business committees were appointed. In the evening Governor Seymour addressed the Convention explaining his course respecting the draft, and de ing his position on national questions. The Convention was unusually harmoni

The Constitutional Union (Bell-Everett) Convention at Albany yesterday nominated Eli P. Norton for Attorney General, and Richard P. Stevens for State Prison Inspector, and recommended the lemocratic convention to also nominate them.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, be ore Hon. John H. McCunn, City Judge, a panel of sixteen Grand Jurous was sworn, of whom ex-Alderman Denman was appointed foreman. In his charge to the Grand Jury Judge McCuan stated it to be their duty to give to charges of any kind, affeeting the poorer classes, a very careful investigation, so that a citizen erring, probably for the first time in his life, should not be as summarily dealt with as a professional thief or highwayman. By their meting out justice with firmness and mercy he believed that the laboring classes would be en-deared to those above them in social position, and at the same time they would entertain a greater espect for the guardians and administrators of the law and the peace of the common community. After disposing of saveral ordinary cases, the Court adjourned until this morning at eleven

Cotton was in moderate demand yesterday, at about previous prices. Trade brands of flour were in fair re est, and choice extras were firm. Con im qualities of wheat were heavy and drooping, while prime lots were scarce, and wanted at full rates. Corn was firmer, with moderate transactions. Pork was in ess demand, and new mess cheaper. Lard was brisker and higher. Beef, bacon, out meats, hemp, hides, oils, whalebone, molasses, teas, rice and foreign liquors were active. A lively speculative demand prevailed for spices, at rising prices. Sugars, coffee and whiskey were in good request at buoyant rates. Tallow was moderate! alt in. Freights were firm, but not active.

Important from Charleston-The Evacu

ation of Morris Island-What Next ! We have the gratifying intelligence from Fortress Monroe, through rebel sources, of the evacuation of Morris Island by the enemylong stride on the part of General Gillmore towards the reduction or destruction of the doomed city of Charleston.

The island was evacuated on Monday even ing last. There had been a two days' bombardment of "the enemy's works" by our land batteries and iron-clads, compared with which all their previous cannonadings were mere child's play. The rebel works had become too hot for the safety of their garrisons, and Beauregard decided it to be absolutely necessary to abandon all to General Gillmore including Forts Wagner and Gregg and the redoubt or lunctte at Cummings' Point. Thus the Union batteries, advanced to this point, are within eight hundred yards of Sumter, and a mile nearer the city of Charleston than they were before this rebel abandonment of the island. What next? Holding Morris Island. and with Sumter pounded to a mass of rubbish. the heavy st part of the labor required for the capture of Charleston is accomplished. The only alternative now remaining to Beauregard is to evacuate or surrender the city or home it destrayed.

The terrible and far-reaching Parrott guns and Greek fire of General Gillmore have demolished all the walculations and idle hosstings of By anregard, that he would figit from fort to fort, from street to street, and from house to only abundon the defence of the city wiffitis complete destruction. From his ad rance & position on Morrist Island General Gi Emore, with his Parrott gar is, without payin r the slightest attention to the intervening w brks of the enemy, can in very short order n ow reduce Charleston to asher . In all proba-I sility, too, his first act, afters advancing his batteries to the head of Morrisi Island, will be a regulation upon Beauregaril for the surfrender of the city and all its remaining defences, coupled with the warning that a refusal to comply with this demand will be followed by the destruction of the town.

Will Beguregard surrender? He ims threatened that, although "the infamous Youkees" may occupy the ground where Charleston was they shall never occupy Charleston. 'He will play t'sem the game of Moscow before they are perm'Ated with their polluted feet, to walk thos , sacred streets, consecrated to the benignai & Southern despotism of Davis. Such C: ethageniau threatenings from Beauregard vere all well enough so long as he possessed "the throat of the harbor," and felt secure that "the Yankees" were held at bay beyond any possible range of the latest Yankee invention. But the half dozen incendiary shells thrown by the "Swamp Angel," over a distance of five miles, into the heart of the city, put an end to Toutant's braggadocio. Such inhumanity and Vandalism as this, of throwing three hundred pound shells over a line of five miles of forts, into a city these forts were intended to defend, made the little man exceedingly feroclous and terrible in his threats of retaliation. But still the question must recur to him: of what use are these fortifications to me, and what are we to gain by any further resistance, when this Vandal Gillmore, from his

There are other considerations which cannot e overlooked by Beauregard in reference to this matter of a surrender. Charleston, at the ontbreak of the rebellion, was a neat and prosperous little seaport of forty thousand inhabiants. The war, and its drafts, blockades, drawbacks and casualties, had probably reduced this population to twenty thousand when the cruel Gillmore threw his half dozen experimental shells into the town. Two days after this, we dore say, the census taker would have found the non-combatants of the city reduced

present position, can destroy the city?

to ten thousand; and these ten thousand remain because they have nowhere else to go. All the places of refuge in the interior of South Carolins are already full of refugees, and her inland swamps at this season are charged with doedly malaria. The destruction of Charleston, therefore, involves the sacrifice of a large proportion of its remaining people from exposure, disease and famine. Will Beauregard resolve to sacrifice these people with the city, when he can gain by the act nothing but the execuations of mankind? We rather believe that wiser coursels will prevail with him, and that he will save the city and its people by surrendering or evacuating it.

We shall not be surprised if, within a day or two, we hear, by way of Fortress Monroe, that he has removed or destroyed his artillery, dismantled his works, blown up his magazines sunk his useless homemade fron-clads and other water craft in the channel, and has cleared out, bag and baggage, as mysteriously as in his evacuation of Corinth. And what next? The uprising, in all probability, of North Carolina en masse, against the rebellion, the ignominious flight of Jeff. Davis and Company from Richmond, and the collapse of his Southern confederacy without another blow. Peace meetings are now the order of the day throughout the State of North Carolina; " peace will soon come," say the rebel pickets to ours across the Rappahannock, and peace is the universal demand of the exhausted people of the rebellious States from Virginia to Texas.

As with Beauregard's bombardment of Sum ter every door of peace was closed, and this tremendous and destructive war was begun, it will be an appropriate ending if the restoration of the "old flag" over the ruins of Sumter shall be accepted as the signal for the submission of the rebellious States to its supreme authority. And this is what we think is foreshadowed from the rebel evacuation of Morris Island. And what next? This is the great question which the President should now prepare himself to answer. What next?

French Intervention In Mexico-The

In the consideration of the results likely flow from French intervention in the of Mexico, the Paris journals have laid great stress on the fact that Mr. Lincoln's administration has entered no formal protest against the scheme of the new empire. They might have even gone further, and pointed to a circumstance which would almost lead to the inference that the federal government is not averse to seeing the project carried out. We allude to the course pursued by the United States Consul in Mexico, who, just before Gene ral Forey took Puebla, joined in a memorial calling upon him to confer stable institutions upon that unhappy country. We have not heard that Mr. Corwin disavowed the act of this official, or has since taken any steps to upon the subject.

Of these, however, Louis Napoleon eaunot with any show of truth pretend to be ignorant. The fact that the attention of our Cabinet was too deeply engaged in the effort to crush out a gigantic rebellion to permit it to resent the violation of a doctrine which has become part of our settled policy does not prove that it was indifferent to it. The laissee faire principle is sometimes as expedient in the conduct of governments as it is in that of individuals. There is no use in people remonstrating when they know beforehand that there is a predetermination to take nilvantage of their weakness. But there is a Nem esis waiting upon every act was to perpetuate, French influence upon this continent has advi need half way to its object the success of our arms has stripped it of its glittering illusion is and caused its ambitious author to tremble for the-consequences to which it will expose his 1.

This changed, condition of things explains the persistency with which the French official organs are reviving the argument that our government has been a consenting party, by its silence, to the creation of the new empire. The mportant dip lomatic circular which we published yester day effectually disposes of this conclusion. Although issued under the adninistration, of Mr. Buchanan, it anticipates the events, that have since taken place, and declares iv. the most emphatic and positive terms that the government of the United States will not allow the European Powers to interfere either directly or indirectly, with the politics independence of the republic of Mexico, a ad that it will resist the forcible intervention any Power which looks to the control of

political destiny of that country. Of course nothing but a conviction of our inability to deal successfully with the re bellion could have weakened in the eyes of Eu cope the force of this declaration. It was r , solemn pledge before the world that under r so circum stances would we permit any infra tion, more particularly in the case of Mexico, of what is knows as the Monroe doctrine. It would not have been becoming or dignified in us to have renewed that pledge until we were in a position to enforce it; but at the sa me time nothing should have been done to lear I to the inference that we were disposed to relax a principle which has become so fixe & a feature of our policy. It is to this time se rving and consult-ing of expediency for theb ; individual interests by different administratic as that we owe the discredit into which it bas fallen abroad. We must enter upon a new / course in regard to it. By calling France to a scount for the advantage which she has taken of us in our hour of difficulty we will convin ce the world that the Monree doctrine is something more than a mere abstract theory.

THE EUROPEAN TROUBLE ABOUT THRONES. Among other documents received from Europe we have one entitled "Correspondence Relating to the Election of Prince William of Denmark as King of Preece, and to the State of the Country." Every now and then a new threat turns up and implores piteously for some leve of a prince to come, like a coroner, and sit on it. Europe, like Blondis, is now and then father bothered about its balance. Indeed, if the worthy funambulator were to endeaver to run his wheelbarrow over "the spider's most attenuated thread," with Nia ara underneath

that Murope sometimes has to keep the aforesaid balance-which represents peace, and of urse profit. Makeweights of all sorts are devised. Kingdoms are patched up for idle and rampant heirs, and idle heirs are eagerly sought after to sit on red bot thrones. Difficulties are made to be remedied-

As if divinity had oatched. The itch on purpose to be seen So it was with Greece, and they got Otho and a German Legion—a military body not so popu lar in Greece as the Argyraspides were, but celebrated elsewhere for the fact that one Louis Blenker was a sergeantain it. So it was again, and they got Prince William, and we got the correspondence about it—much harder to get through than some German legions are. There are facts here, however, that our readers ought to knew-as, for instance, that the document contains letters from such men as Karakassopoulos, Tzamados, Zaphiropoulos, Diamantopoulos and Papadiamantopoulos. And fellows with names like these have to go to the Scandinavians for a ruler. Alas for the degeneracy of these days. Though the men named above are evidently myrr they are not of the kind that Achilles led. It is a pity, by the way, that application had not been made on this side the Atlantic. We could have furnished ten thousand Greeks able to rale any country, with plenty of experience, and not indisposed to fight about it. Now we have this Grecian trouble renewed about Mexi-Who will have it? Will Maximilian? Will any other man? Who will take the place, and realize by-and-by how excessively "uneasy lies the head that wears a crown?"

The Border War Between Kansat and

Missouri.
Some of the people of Kansas and Missouri seem to have started a little civil war upon their own account. "Bleeding Kansas" has been in trouble for the last half dozen years. and is in hot water still. We have often expressed the opinion, which we now take occasion to reiterate, that most of the sufferings of Kansas are caused by certain persons among her own population. The abolitionists of that State carry out the dogmas of Greeley and-Wendell Phillips to their logical results. Their shricks for freedom," which used to please the Tribune so mightily, are generally accompanied with the war whoop and the rifle shot. They both preach and practise the Mahometan doctrine of killing off everybody who will not give his assent to their doctrines. Their favorite mode of argument was aptly de scribed by General Jim Lane, in his Leavenworth speech a short time ago. Jim Lage said that he was once discussing the slavery question with a Missourian, who declared that he was for "the Union as it was and the constitution as it is." One of Lane's audience shouted out Where is the Missourian now?" "In Hell," replied this noble Senator of the United States "I left him in the hands of the executioner."

The recent massacre at Lawrence by Quan trell's band of guerillas was the signal for fierce renewal of this border war between Kan sas and Missomi. For a long time the wa bad been kept up by such affairs as that to which Jim Same confessed; but Quantrell's barbarous exploit again infariated the people On the 27th of August a meeting was held at Leavenworth, the Mayor of the city presiding and before this meeting Jim Lane made speech from which we have just quoted. A resolution was then passed calling upon the citizens of the State to assemble at Paols or the 8th September, and to bring with them arms ammunition and fifteen days' subsistence. Jun Lane promised to lead this armed mob to avenge the Lawrence massacre, and he aunounced that his policy would be extermina tion. "I repeat here," said be, "that for self preservation there, shall be extermination of the first tier of cou aties in Missouri, and, if that won't secure us, then the second and third tiers. and tier on tier till we are secure." In the same strain he continued:-"I am willing to tation for safe tv. I will tell you what I went to see. I want to see every foot of ground, in Jackson. Case , and Bates counties burned overeverything laid waste. The safety of Kassa demands ! he devastation of the border for a distance of thirty-five miles into Missouri.'

We shr ald not waste space in calling attention to these brutal ravings did not the telegraph f sure us that this programme is about be carried into effect. "The meeting at Paols , to-morrow," says the telegram, "will prob ably be the largest ever held in the State. Par des are going in wagons with arms and ral fons from all parts of the State." To aver e threatened attack upon Missouri, stating that "No armed bodies of men, not belonging to the United States troops or to these portions of the State militia of Kansas and Missouri which have been placed under the orders of the department commander by the Governors of the respective States, will be permitted, under any pretext whatever, to pass from one State to the other." In anticipation of some such action on the part of General Schofield, the ferocious Jim Lane declared at Leavenworth that, "if met by the military, he proposed to carry the question to the highest rity of the government," adding the significant threat, "Let him who dares interfer with the people of Kansas." Accordingly President Lincoln has already been notified by telegraph that Jim Lane thinks General Scho field incompetent and wants him removed immediately. The administration has so often submitted to the bullying dictation of such men as Lane that we suppose this mandate has been obeyed, and that, as is currently reported. General Hunter has been secretly sent to take Schofield's place. But we remember that Hunter squelched this Lane when he was in that department before, and he may do so again.

When the President removed General Curtis from the Department of Missouri he wrote a note to General Schofield, giving him the command of the department, and informing him that General Curtis was relieved, "not be cause of my full conviction that he had done wrong by commission or omission," but because the people of Missouri "have entered into a pestilent, factional quarrel among themselves. Then the President went on to advise General Schofeld how to act. "Let your military men sures be strong enough to repel the invaders and keep the peace, and not so strong as to unnecessarily harass and persecute the people. If both factions, or neither, shall abuse you you will probably be about right. Beware being sessiled by one and praised by the Te is for President Lincoln to decide other." It is for President Lincoln to decide whether or not General Scholleid has acted attenuated thread," with Nia are underneath, afon this advice. The complaints against hir, we should have a lively image of the difficulties, now come not from the people of Missouri, but

from General Jim Lune. But, whether Schofield be right or wrong in any of his former measures, it is overtain that he is right in the order just queved, and it ought to be fully sustained. The prople of Kansas may defend their own homes when guerillas attack them; but Jim Lane cannot make war upon Missouri on his own account. His outrages and atrocities are no nure excumble than those of Quantrell. Bonder ruffians are equally intolerable, whether A cy profess to fight upon the Union or the rebef, side. We urge the President, therefore, to take immediate measures to secure the people of Kansas from guerilla massacree, and the pess de of Misseuri from "extermination," and to ce d at once both the the career of Quantrell and the bloodthirsty braggadocio of Senator Ges eral Jim Lane.

The Coming Operatic Sch tson-What We Are Boing for Ourselvet and the Rest of Simuland.

In another column we publish the programme ssued by Maretzek for the coming operatio season. The promise is great and will excite pleasurable anticipations among the lovers of music. Mise. Medori, who was are universal a favorite last beason, is to assume her rank as prima donne pf-the troupe, while, til it all tastes may be gratified, we see the mana ement has engaged the services of Miss Kellogg. a native artist, most popular here and anxiously expected abroad. Maratick will, open his senson with a great array of amists.

Mazzoleni, prho came, saw and com mered here last seation, is once more a ant for per utar favor, as the Wenore robusto of the Maretzek troupe; Be llini, Biacchi and I the. Sulzer are also fa vorand, appreciated by the ably known habitues of our Academy of Music. promised a num ber of new operas, and it is said that Maretzel ; will surpass all his former efforts in rendemn y the mise en some rich and at New York may revel in appropriate, so th peratic performances on a the enjoyment of o

par with the best gi wen in Europe. Grau is abroad 1 seing lionized in Paris and lists of talent there being Condon; all the ar most anxious to vi sit this country under the auspices of a New Ye wk impressario; but Gran has a troupe which it icludes such artists as Lorini, Morensi, Bri ga pli, Amodio and Susini, and he finds it on is ap pasibility to better such a ict that he will come home galaxy; so we pred more genial and r esp lendent than ever, but 1 le is besieged by them without new artists. his antechamber long be in Paris. They Sel en he rides in the Bois de fore he-lias risem. W) Boulogne be is follow wed the artists, all craving engagements; but Gr. un is sinflexible. He hears rou d in the possession of them sing, and them.) he esserts, to all he has the suppliants. Au at-take Brignoli from him. a troape superior, listened to, he rejects tempt was made to Opera at Paris, tried to Bagier, of the Italian bag him, and offered Gran a three years' engagement for his pope ilar tenor, at the same Gran rathlessly refused. salary paid to Mario. era troupes of undoubt Rouide two-Italian of

ed talent, we are also to have, under the able direction of Carl Ansch utz. a grand season of German opera. The a clists engaged are of great European celebrit y, and will shortly arrive here. Then the pianlet Gottschalk is preparing for a serie s of fashionable con certs, new and varied compositions, so that the lovers of music shall revel in a surfeit of this deligitful enjoyment. Never before has the promise of a brillian musical season for New York been so abut idant, so varied, so ottractive: While preparing all these ammements for

ourselves, we are still | furnishing the Old World with the best artists. We sent them Adelina Patti, who has turned all their heads, and produced an excitement hitherto unknown in musical circles. Carlotta Patti is creating a furor, while the boy pianist, Willie Pape, is at tracting the wonder and admiration of the dilet tanti of London. We at one time were content cured all the great inventions steam, gas, the telegraph, and, later on, reaping machines and tramways; but now we send them artists painters, sculptors. We now take the medals t their great exhibitions, not only in the lower branches of art, but in the higher. At the late World's Fair Yankee pianos bore off the palm, and now no aristocratic salon in London is without one. From nutmegs to churns, reaping machines and printing presses, &c., we have risen to the production of the greatest artistic talent, and we send it considerately to the Old World. We are now lighting the houses of the grumbling and abusive John Bulls with our petroleum, and ere many years, when the coal fields of England have failed, we shall supply them with food, raiment, light, heat and money-oors, otton, petroleum, gold and coal.

We shall ere long send them wine such as will put to the blush the best brands of France. Our "Bourbon" reigns with on undisputed away never attempted by the Bourbons of Europe. In fact, in all things we are preponderating. Spite of circumstances would crush any other nation, we seem but to revel in the consciousness of our power and strength, and are, indeed, irrepressible. We will note, en passant, that re must have no more such failures as those of the Manhattan fire engine and the vacht Gypsy. In these instances too great a confibegot defeat, and when abroad our peo ple must see to it that victory attends upor their efforts. Machines out of order and vachts not in the proper trim must not jeopardize the credit of the universal Yankee nation. We must ever be ahead. We are always right, and should ever win. THE CONGRESS OF FRANKFORT AND THE MEXICAN

THRONE.-Some few days since our foreign news announced that the Congress of Frankford would give its attention to the Mexican quers. tion, and would consider the propriety and safety of the acceptance of the new Western empire by Maximilian. We were told, w.oreover, that the British government would send out Lord Clarendon to parley privately on the same subject, and to warn the amial le Max against any undue aspirations with regard to the Halls and other effects of the ancient and respectable Montegumas. We are able to deny these statements positively, as we have it, upon the authority of Count Rechberg, that "the Congress of Frankfort is solely occupied in the fairs of Germany." Such matters as this Mexican business, and affairs generally outside of the German States, are " altogether foreign, and will not be touched upon; and so Lord Clarendon's nice little mission, and a pompous, high German consideration and criti-cism of President Monroe's ideas.

CHARLESTON.

CONTINUED FROM THIRD PAGE.

wounded yosterday by the fragments of our own project tiles. Our suppers, taking advantage of the quiescent state of the rebets, pushed their flying and full sup nost vigorously, working like badgers under our own ire. The head of our sape are now within stone's throw of the fort, and the work goes bravely on.

OUR CABUALTIMS. Our loss since yesterday morning has been exceedingly small. Only one man has been killed and five or size

wounded. This is owing to Wagner's silence.
The weather to-day is terribly het and oppressive. Very little air is stirring. Surgeon
J. J. Craven. Medical Purveyor, arrived from Hilton Head on Sunday last, and has since remained here inspecting the Medical Department. I am happy to say he is in good health and spirits and is work-ARRIVAL OF SURCEON GENERAL HAMMONI

Brigadior General Hammond, Surgeon General, arrived at Hilton Head in the Arage on Friday last, on a tour of Inspection. He has been visiting the hospitals at Beas fort and Hilton Head, and is looked for hore to-day. Thirty or ferty surgeons came down with him to per-form duty in this department. It is to be hoped now, a chance to visit their homes and recu They have served faithfully and well. No the army,than our surgeons, who have already carrible gratitude of the command and the country for the

duties. As an act of justice they should now be per mitted to go North to replenish their rapidly decreasing WAJOR STRYKER Major W. S. Stryker, paymaster, goes North in the incessant labors during the summer in this department. He has been quite ill of late from a severe stack of the revailing complaint here, of a malarious clarac needs a change of air and rest, which his physicians

prompt and obserful performance of all their trying

completely restored to health. ILECTENANT W. H. MERRIAM Lieutenant Merriam, late a private to the One Hundred charged the service for reas u of promotion in the Ome Arago. The HERALD corps were hor him yesterday, at their headquarters. He appears to be in excellent health, and in a fine spiritual condition. As a member of the frateruity, we were glad to see him, and to congratulate him on his well deserved transfer from s to the staff of Brigadier General R. S. For May his shadow never be less.

THE VERY LATEST.

Important Rebel Accounts Evneuation of Morris Island by Beauregard .-- Demand for the Surrender of Fort Sumter-Beruregard Refuses to Yield---Renewal of the Bombardment.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sept. 9, 1888 The steamship Daniel Webster has arrived here from City Point, and reports that Morais Island is evacuated by the rebels.

The Richmond Enquirer of Sent. & contains the

MORRIS ISLAND SVACUATED

CHARLESTON, Sept. 7, 1963. The every had advanced their suppers up to the most of Wagner, and, it being impohold it. Beauregard ordered its evacuation, which took place atmoor.

The enemy hold Commings' Point, in full view of the city.

Heavy firing is new going on between our batteries on Sullivan's latend and Fort Moultyle and the Monitore

The following in from the Richmond Whip of the Sth: -

CHARLESTON, Sept. 7, 1805. The bombardment was kept up without into ion all day yesterday and far into the night. About one hundred and fifty of our men were killed and wounded at Batteries Wagner and Gregg.

The attempt to assault Battery Gregg was se landing. Great havec is supposed to have been made in the enemy's boats by our grape and can interv

At dark on Monday, the enemy having-advanced their suppers up to the very most of Wag ner, and it being impossible to held the island longer, General Beauregard ordered its evacuation, which was executed between eight P. M. and one & M. with success. We spiked the guns of Wagner and Gregg, and withdrew noiselessly in forty barges. Only one barge, containing twelve mes, was captured.

The enemy now holds Cummings' Point, in full view of the city.

All quiet this morning.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 7-Noon. A desputeh from Major Stephen Elliatt, commanding of Fort Sumter, announces that a flag of truce, demanding the immediate surrender of that fort, has just been received from Admiral Dahlgrea by Lieutenant Brown, of the stanmer Pal-

metto State. General Beauregard and telegraphed to Major Elliott to reply to Dahlgren that he can have Port Sumter when he takes it and holds it, and that in the meantime such demands are pasrile and un-

CHARLESTON, Sept. 7-8 P. M. At six o'clock P. M. the iron-clads and Monitors approached Fort Sumter closer than usual and opened a hot fire against it. Our batteries on Sullivan's Island, including those of Fort Monitrie,

replied heavily. The firing is still going on. The Brig Balabridge.

We have seen a copy of a letter, written by a on board of the receiving ship Princeton, at Philac which says that James White, an ordinary seeman, who is said to be the sole survivor of the ill-fated Jainbridge, still persists in his former statements, and further says that when he last saw her she was bottom up, with about thirty men in the water, who were drowning. He was

delirious from drinking salt water.

The United States supply steamer Massachusetti
be due at Philadelphia on Saturday, when we shall

definite name of the fate of the Balabridge.

We fear there is no hope for any name of her safety
Yet there is all possibility that some of her crew may
have been pulsted up by as outward bound merchan
vessel, and we may yet have a more detailed socount of

of by cavalrymen tearing down a

The Steamship Portio to Call of Cap-

The steamship Persia, which salled for Liverpool in yesterday, will call of Cape Race on Saturday intest news and democrated